

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE VANDERBILT.
NAPLEON'S INTENTIONS TOWARD ENGLAND.
HIGHLY INTERESTING DECLARATION.
BUONCOMPAGNI ESTABLISHED IN CENTRAL ITALY.
JAPANESE EMBASSY COMING TO WASHINGTON.

The steamer Vanderbilt, from Havre and Southampton, arrived Dec. 7, arrived here at noon yesterday.
The ship arrived out at Liverpool on the 4th inst., and the Hungarian on the 7th.
The Sardinian, from Liverpool to New-York, put back to Liverpool in a helpless condition.
The Hjalmar, from Quebec to London, was abandoned on the 15th inst., leaving a rudder gone; crew saved.

The Birkenhead, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned on Nov. 24, waterlogged, and a wreck. The crew have arrived at Havre.
The Peerless, of Digby, N. S., was abandoned on Nov. 4. There was landed at Portsmouth, Dec. 4, from the Goliath, arrived from the St. Lawrence.
Advices of Oct. 21, from Nagasaki, say that the Japanese embassy will leave for Washington by the Powhatan, on the 22d February. Trade is progressing.

ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON'S INTENTIONS.

The following translation of the letter addressed to M. Moynard, in the name of the Emperor of the French, to four merchants of Liverpool, who had written to Napoleon III., inquiring his intentions toward England, has been published:

"To Messrs. Shaw, Wallis, Irving, and Blackwell, merchants at Liverpool:

"GENTLEMEN: You have addressed yourselves directly to the Emperor, to know what were his intentions as regards England. Great fear or great confidence alone could explain this step. On the one side you are possessed by the imaginary trouble which appears to have seized your country with the rapidity of an epidemic, and, on the other, you reckon on the loyalty of him to whom you desire a reply. It is, however, easy for you yourselves to give it, if you had calmly examined the true cause of your apprehensions. That cause would have found only in all these rumors created among your fellow-countrymen, for the obstinate propagation of the most chimerical of alarms: because, until now, under whatever circumstances, there has not been a word or act of the Emperor which could permit a doubt of his sentiments, and, consequently, of his intentions toward your country. His conduct, invariably the same, has not ceased for one moment to show him as a faithful and irreproachable ally. That which he has been will (I declare it to you in his name) continue to be—witness again to-day the approaching community of perils, to be shared at a great distance by your soldiers and ours.

"Thus, henceforth, fully reassured, oppose an error too much spread. Great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other. Receive, gentlemen, the expression of my distinguished sentiments.

"The Secretary of the Emperor,
"Chelou, de la Motte,
"MOCCARD."

The Liverpool correspondent to The Manchester Guardian, writes:

"Nothing definite transpired on Saturday relating to the correspondence between four gentlemen in Liverpool and the Emperor of the French. It is stated, however, that the letter in question was written by four gentlemen while enjoying the pleasure of a 'full board' one evening, about a fortnight since. Nothing serious was dreamed of—the letter was posted, but a reply was never anticipated. A copy was not even kept, and the whole matter was looked upon as a good joke. The conduct of the writers of the letter to the Emperor was met with a hearty denunciation by nearly all the local papers."

After a full discussion of the subject by the British Cabinet, it has been determined that Lord Palmerston shall not attend the Congress of the Penitentiary of France, which is to be held at Paris, and that Lord Cowley, being already there, merely attends as the representative of England, and make our addition to the Congress as little conspicuous as possible.

The London Observer says:

"It is stated that an effort has been made by Mr. Lever for the purchase of the Great Eastern, of the most liberal character. The vessel is said to be £200,000 worth to form a working capital to complete the ship to charter her for twelve months, pay the shareholders 3 per cent in advance, and to have the option of the capital of the ship for £250,000, being the amount of the capital of the present company."

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern Company has been convened for Thursday, Dec. 15, to receive a report from the Directors. The Chairman has intimated his intention to request the shareholders on that occasion to appoint a Committee to inquire into the affairs of the undertaking from the commencement. All questions of dispute between the company and the contractor are left to arbitration.

The London Times says:

"A complete 12-pound battery of Sir W. Armstrong's guns, carriages, limbers, limbers, and ammunition, has been forwarded to China. The Powerful has been shipping two heavy batteries of 80-pound guns, with an equipment to form a thorough sea-train and requisition, to achieve the resistance offered to the passage of the Peking."

The Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover on Saturday, Dec. 4, on route for Brussels on their return to Berlin.

The Court Journal says:

"The question has been repeatedly asked, how many rifles have been furnished to the Chinese? We can state that the number was 40,000 on Nov. 9."

A meeting, attended by from forty to fifty persons, was recently held at the Freeman's tavern, for the purpose of organizing a London Irish Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The screw steamer Indian, the loss of which is reported, was insured for about £40,000, one-half of which will fall upon Lloyd's.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress returned to Paris on the 4th inst.

The King of Naples has authorized the laying of a telegraphic cable between Genoa and Civitavecchia, by means of which Naples will come into direct communication with Paris.

Instructions have been given that quartermasters and seamen who shall have completed a period of forty months service on the 31st December shall be immediately discharged and sent home.

Several detachments of troops passed through Paris on the 3d inst. on their way to China. The number of volunteers for the Chinese expedition was more than double what was required.

It is confidently asserted in Paris that the Congress is to meet on January 3. It is said that most of the European Powers have given in their adhesion to the Congress.

It is said that the difficulties between Piedmont and Tuscany on the subject of the Regency of M. Buoncompagni are not yet removed.

The London Times's Paris correspondent says confidence has been somewhat restored in commercial circles within the last few days. The circular of M. Billault, recommending moderation to the French press, has produced an excellent effect, and the announcement of a European Congress has in some measure calmed the fear of disturbances in Central Italy.

Advices from Marseille state that there is not much doing there.

The six trade fairs at present held at Lyons. The Paris Corn market was quiet. Wheat and Flour dull. Wine of the last vintage in good condition is sought for, and prices are well maintained. Prices are extremely firm at Bordeaux.

The monthly return of the Bank of France will be published on Friday next.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The loss of the Moors in the attack on November 30 was 500 killed and 1,500 wounded, but no prisoners. Since commencing operations against the Moors, the Spaniards have had 88 killed, 644 wounded, and 73 captured.

Gen. Zabala has made a reconnaissance against the Moorish camp at Tetuan.

ITALY.

The affair of the Regency of the Kingdom of Central States to M. Buoncompagni has been arranged to the satisfaction of all parties. M. Buoncompagni will proceed immediately to Florence, with the rank of Governor-General of the Provinces of Central Italy. His functions will extend to the command of the military forces of the State, and to the relations of Central Italy with Piedmont and the foreign Powers.

The report that the Pope had already consented to be represented at the approaching Congress, and that the Holy See had appointed Cardinal Antonelli, First Penitentiary, is without foundation.

The London Morning Post says: "Crowds of 'Jesuits' are seeking refuge in Sardinia since the suppression of their order in the Romagna."

The Post also says: "It is rumored that the infant 'Mortura' has been sent to Piedmont, as the movement in the Papal States might have prompted a coup 'de main' for his rescue."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Lisbon, Dec. 2.—Advices from Rio de Janeiro to the 14th November announce that the squadron of Gen. Urquiza had forced the passage near the Island of Maracaibo, and a battle had been fought between Urquiza and the army of Buenos Ayres. The Buenos Ayreans were beaten, and were in full retreat toward the town, leaving the country open to Urquiza, who was marching toward Buenos Ayres. Exchange on London, 25 1/2 @ 25 1/2; on Paris, 37 1/2 @ 38; on Hamburg, 720, 725.

The Birkenhead, from Quebec to Liverpool, was abandoned on Nov. 24, waterlogged, and a wreck. The crew have arrived at Havre.

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AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Oct. 17.—Parliament was opened on the 13th, and Mr. Murphy was elected Speaker. The Budget and Finance bill will commence on the 18th, and a majority among Ministers is certain.

Trade dull; money tight. Exchange for 60 days, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2; for 3 months, 1 1/2 @ 1 1/2. The revenue shows an increase of £200,000 for the year. The production of gold is 100,000 ounces less than last year.

Departure of ships for London: Lewichew, Sept. 20, 28,000 ounces; Norfolk, Sept. 30, 68,000 ounces; and the Angelen, Oct. 17, 70,000 ounces. Flour has fallen 30 @ 30. The labor market is overstocked.

STRENGTH, Oct. 15.—The quarter's revenue has increased £290,000.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Times city article of Dec. 7 says: "Tuesday was settling day in Consols, and the market has shown increased buoyancy, the supply of money being abundant, and the quotations from Paris very firm. The opening bargains were at 96 1/2 @ 97, an advance of 1/2, and the ultimate prices were 97 1/2 for money and 94 1/2 @ 95 1/2, ex div. for Jan. 10. The transfer books of India Stock closed on Tuesday; those of Consols will close on Thursday, and those of the India Loan on Friday, the 15th.

There has been a good demand in the discount market, and the general rate continues at 2 1/2 @ 2 1/2. Eighty thousand pounds has been recovered from the Royal Charter.

A further reduction took place in the Shares of the Illinois Central and the third mortgage of the New-York and Erie.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Dec. 5 and 6.—The business transacted in Cotton was limited, and sales for the two days barely reach 12,000 bales, 2,500 on speculation and 9,500 for the spot.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Dec. 5.—Business done in wheat is at previous rates. Flour a slow sale and rather lower. The turn in favor of the buyer. Indian Corn in fair comparative demand.

CONDENSED MILK AND COGNAC MARKET, Dec. 5.—Tea quiet. Sugar active. Coffee firm. Rice heavy. Molasses—West India, 14 @ 16; ex div. Saltpeter firm. Yellow sugar, Y. C. on the spot, 10 @ 11. London and New Orleans, 10 @ 11. Sugar of Turin, 14 @ 15. Scotch Pig Iron firm at 14 @ 15. Cash, mixed numbers.

THE LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Southampton.]
The London Herald's Paris correspondent states that a lighthouse has been built on the Island of Pinfort, 23 miles north of Brest. It is protected by a battery of rifled guns, so mounted as to be level with high-water mark, and having a range of 10,000 yards. Funds continue firm; Renten opening at 71.40, 3.20 p. m.—The Bourse had been very animated, but prices show no further alteration. Renten close the same as yesterday, at 71.35.

SPECIAL INDIA AND CHINA SERVICE.

PAVIA, Dec. 3, 1869.
The naval expeditionary force for Boni left yesterday. Great fears were entertained that the natives will rise. Every European is well armed. Much excitement prevails among the natives, owing to their being forced on board ship as coolies for Boni. A conspiracy to murder the European residents has been detected at Danda.

SARAWAK, Borneo, Oct. 17, 1869.
The Diitoo has been seized for plotting with the Dyak tribes to murder the Europeans. Quiet is restored.

ITALY.

NAPLES, Dec. 3.—Via Marechile.
News received from Palermo to the 25th of November, states that the Commander Maniscalco, Director-General of the Sicilian Police, had been stabbed while walking with his wife and children in the Piazza del Cathedral. The assassin, who was very young, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was very young, but probably not mortal. The assassin, who was very young, but probably not mortal.

Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquillity prevailed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Market steady and price-tending in favor of buyers. Market completely bare of all genuine cotton. Sales 400 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export. The sales include 1,500 bales. Surat at 42 1/4 @ 42 1/2; Egyptian at 43 1/2 @ 44; 200 bales Bahia at 75; 120 bales Pernambuco at 75 @ 76; and 5,000 bales American.

LONDON CORN MARKET.—Kingfield & Lay's Circular says: "The market is quiet, and wheat on sale was sold at 40s 1/2 @ 41s 1/2. The market is quiet, and wheat on sale was sold at 40s 1/2 @ 41s 1/2. The market is quiet, and wheat on sale was sold at 40s 1/2 @ 41s 1/2.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET.—A good demand for discounter. Cattle closed on the 7th at 27 1/2 for money, and 27 1/2 for discounter.

LIVERPOOL WEDNESDAY, p. m.—The sales of Cotton today are 6,000 bales. The market is dull, but prices are without change.

CONDENSED MILK AND COGNAC MARKET.—Tea quiet. Sugar active. Coffee firm. Rice heavy. Molasses—West India, 14 @ 16; ex div. Saltpeter firm. Yellow sugar, Y. C. on the spot, 10 @ 11. London and New Orleans, 10 @ 11. Sugar of Turin, 14 @ 15. Scotch Pig Iron firm at 14 @ 15. Cash, mixed numbers.

The father of the young Mortura, of Roman celebrity, is in Paris. His errand is to petition the European Congress, not yet in session, to intercede for the release of his child. He is a man of gentlemanly manner and appearance, still young, and with an air of much calm determination. His wife was recently confined of another child at Bologna, whither Mortura had withdrawn after the breaking out of the revolutionary movement, lest some pretense should be made to take this infant also from him. While at Rome he states that he was never allowed to see his boy except in the presence of priests, who told him that "his only hope of recovering his child was in becoming a convert himself!"

The Boston Journal says that light is breaking in upon the many late diabolical attempts to harm the property of Mr. Geo. F. Barnham of Melrose. It had been supposed that personal revenge was the motive of incendiarism. It now appears that the author of these outrages was Mr. Barnham's master carpenter, who had been on the most friendly terms with Mr. Barnham, and to whom the latter has paid many thousand dollars the last year for work. The name of the alleged incendiary is Jefferson Burns, and his motive appears to have been to get a job! Burns has been arrested.

LITERARY.

At the time of his death, Leigh Hunt was collecting a complete and final edition of his Poetical Works. The greater portion received a finishing touch only a month previous to his decease; but he did not live to see the proofs. His son, Mr. Thornton Hunt, has, however, finished the work begun by his father, and has also contributed two new chapters to the forthcoming edition of the Poet's Autobiography, just published by Messrs. Smith & Elder of London.

A curious literary discovery was lately made in an old house, formerly a portion of a religious edifice, at Wilkott, in Oxfordshire. While pulling it down, the workmen came upon a secret closet or oratory, hidden in the thickness of the walls, and covered by the paneling of the adjacent room. It proved to be the place of deposit for a small library of the earliest Protestant Theology of the time of the Reformation, concealed, no doubt, when the possession of such works was almost sufficient to doom the owner to fire and faggot. Some of John Knox's writings are specially mentioned, and a "Complete Copy of the First English or Coverdale's translation of the Bible." If the latter work answers the description, the "find" will be more valuable than has at first been apparent, as no perfect copy of this Bible has yet been found to exist, and one, the title and first leaf wanting, but supplied in facsimile, sold for £365, or \$1,800, in 1854.

Many of Schiller's admirers even have overlooked the fact that he was one of the originators of that famous paper, the Allgemeine Zeitung. He was indeed offered the chief editorship of that journal, but declined it as incompatible with his other pursuits. In remembrance of this fact, the present proprietor, Baron Comte, of Stuttgart, printed for distribution and most handsomely gave away to the poorer school children of Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden and Frankfurt, more than two hundred thousand copies of a selection of Schiller's Works, in connection with the recent celebration.

The friends of the late Dr. J. W. Alexander will be gratified to learn that a memorial of rather unique character is preparing. It is the series of his correspondence for upward of forty years with the Rev. Dr. John Hall of Trenton, and embraces a discussion of almost every topic of interest, literary, theological, or historical, which claimed attention during the first half of this century. It will be accompanied by notes and elucidations from the surviving correspondent, and must command attention from the character of the writer, and the light which the free and unreserved expression of opinion throws over his studies and labors of mind. It will be published by C. Scribner, in a handsome octavo volume.

A new work of high character on South American History is just published at Berlin. It is Geschichte von Brasilien (History of Brazil), written by Heinrich Handelman, a German savant, who accompanied Prince Acahbert of Prussia on his prolonged visit to South America. It is dedicated to the Prince.

Prof. Leopold Ranke's new work on "English History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" has just been commenced by the issue of Vol. I. The reign of Queen Elizabeth will be the portion of history most fully illustrated, but the volume now published is an introductory character, and traces the features and incidents of the Sixteenth Century far back to their roots in the Norman, Danish, and Saxon elements of population and culture.

The Cragon, a journal of great sobriety and respectability, has an article in its December number under the startling title "Are American Publishers all Insolvent?" It endeavors to create the impression that they are falling beneath the effects of competition with English houses, and supports it by such imaginary facts as that so late as "500 copies of English books were entered at the Custom-House recently in one week," &c., &c. As much nonsense is often talked on this subject, it may be as well to resort to statistics, and they show that in the last year of which the accounts have been made up—the great overhauling year, 1857—the total value of books exported from England to the United States was £133,247. At least one-quarter of this sum was made up by special importation orders from public libraries, colleges, &c., and old books, which compete with nothing now manufactured, leaving about \$300,000 as the amount that supplies the entire demand for English editions in this country. Last year the importations were probably less, and during the present one they are most likely about the same in 1857; and the small effect they can have on the trade is shown by the fact that at least three publishing houses each sell, during the year, of their own publication, more than double the whole value of books imported from England.

Mr. Yeats of Boston is following up his beautiful edition of "Barton and D'Isern" by a report of Charles Lamb's Elia, produced in unequalled typographical style. Certainly no such book as the large paper copies (of which 50 were struck off) has been produced in this country before, and Mr. Houghton of Cambridge, near Boston, from whose office it proceeds, need fear no comparison with any living printer.

A valuable guide in the formation of a Library of Reference, is furnished in the lately published "List of the Books of Reference in the Reading-Room of the British Museum," forming one volume, 8vo. It is compiled by the Assistant Keeper, Mr. Rye, and gives the particulars of about 30,000 volumes of books free of access, without any formality of application, to the frequenters of the Reading-Room. The edition comprises all such works as are shown by reference to be in most constant demand, as Dictionaries, Encyclopedias, Atlases, Gazetteers, Catalogues, and the leading works on Art, Science, and Literature.

Frederick Gregorovius, well known by his spirited Corian sketches, is writing an elaborate "History of the City of Rome during the Middle Ages." The first volume, just published at Stuttgart, extends to the capture of the Imperial City by the Lombards, in A. D. 568. It will be followed by two other volumes.

The series of historical works elucidating English history, printed from imprinted MSS., under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, is proceeding with great rapidity. Eighteen important works are now in press, including a critical edition of the "Saxon Chronicle," edited by B. Thorpe; the "Opus Mirum" and "Opus Tertium" of Roger Bacon, edited by Prof. Brewer; the "Wars of the Dames in Ireland," edited by Dr. Todd; of Trinity College, Dublin; the "Polychronicon" of Ranulph Higden, edited by Archdeacon Hardwick; and many others of equal interest.

A retired bookseller, Mr. John Taylor, formerly of the firm of Taylor & Hessey, who were publishers some 30 years since for Leigh Hunt, Hazlitt, C. Lamb, Hood, &c., and more lately of the scientific firm of Taylor, Walton, & Maberly, has entered an illimitable field of speculation by the publication of a book, "The Great Pyramid; Why Was it Built? and Who Built it?" Mr. Taylor is the person who first pointed out Sir Philip Francis as the probable author of "Junius." His present subject of investigation is, however, a still more knotty one. According to his theory the Pyramids were planned for scientific purposes, and to serve as a perpetual standard of measurement.

Mr. Wells, the sub-editor and acting conductor of Household Words, is following the example of his conditors by preparing for separate publication a volume of his Essays—published in that journal. It will contain a noticeable peculiarity in its typographical arrangements. All the articles "touched up" by the editor-in-chief, Mr. Dickens, will contain his additions denoted by the paragraph being indented from the rest of the page, though Mr. Dickens's name will not appear upon the title.

Mr. Darwin's book on "The Origin of Species" is already put to press by Messrs. Appleton & Co., from early sheets received by last mail, and may shortly be expected.

Dr. Smiles, the author of the late popular "Life of George Stephenson," is engaged in preparing a Biography of James Watt. From his professional connection and acquaintance with engineering and

railways, he has excelled every writer in interesting similar subjects with general interest. His new work, "Self-Help—with Illustrations of Character and Conduct," is advertised for immediate reprinting by Ticknor & Co.

Gen. Henningsen has nearly ready for publication a work on Washington as a Captain, written from original investigation of the battles and strategic movements of the American Revolutionary War. Though the author commenced his labors with but little esteem for Washington's military talents, he has been led to the conviction that he was one of the greatest of strategists. The book will occupy a single volume.

THE POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT NATIONAL HALL—THE ARRESTS.

From The Philadelphia City Bulletin of Friday.
The arrangements made by Mayor Henry for the preservation of the peace at National Hall last night, while Geo. W. Curtis was speaking on "The Present Aspect of the Slavery Question," were complete and effective, as the sequel has shown. There were fifty-five hundred men on duty, and they were officered by five hundred men of the respective divisions. Mayor Henry was present during the entire evening, and at points where danger was most imminent he was on the alert. The Sheriff and Chief Ruggles were also upon the ground, and the direct command of the men developed upon the spot.

The front of the Hall was guarded by a double platoon of men, the rear was carefully watched, and a large force, consisting of the Reserve corps and other officers, were stationed in the saloon. In the car below the Hall was a force of about one hundred men, who were kept for service at any point where their presence in the Hall was needed. The entire force of Detectives, High Constables, and Specials were also on duty.

In the street, the utmost vigilance was maintained by the public safety was allowed, and the "Meeting" in front, and the speakers who were to have their legal rights, for this reason, but few arrests were made. In the street, the utmost vigilance was maintained by the public safety was allowed, and the "Meeting" in front, and the speakers who were to have their legal rights, for this reason, but few arrests were made.

John Scott, said to belong to the Killer gang, arrested in the hall for creating disorder. He was taken to the Court.

John Hagan, formerly a policeman, arrested inside the hall for disorderly conduct. Held in \$400 bail to answer, by Alderman Ogilby.

C. T. Henry, a medical student from Georgia, arrested for inciting to riot in the street. This prisoner was arrested in the street, fully loaded. Alderman Henry held the accused in \$800 bail to answer the charges of riot and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

David Watson, aged 21, a Southern student, arrested in front of the building, for inciting to riot. This prisoner was found upon the street, fully loaded. Alderman Henry held the accused in \$500 bail to answer the charges of riot and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

James Toombs, 20 years old, arrested on the outside for being disorderly. Held to bail, by Alderman Swift, to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

Matthew Sticks, arrested on the outside, for being disorderly in the attack on the Hall. Held to bail by Alderman Swift to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

William Jones, a medical student from Georgia, arrested for inciting to riot outside of the Hall. Held in \$400 to answer, by Alderman Kenney.

John Chisely, charged with the charge of interfering with the officers in making an arrest in the street. He was held by Alderman Hibbard to await a further hearing.

Florence McCarty, formerly a policeman, was arrested for being disorderly in the street. Held for a further hearing.

Charles Hays, arrested in the street, but was discharged this morning, in consequence of the officer not appearing against him.

Joseph Allen, better known as "Rat Allen," formerly a Sergeant of Police, was arrested while in the act of attacking the Hall. Alderman Swift held him in \$500 bail to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

Alfred C. Clark, a medical student, arrested for inciting to riot. On searching this prisoner in the car-house, a murderous-looking dirk-knife was found upon him. Alderman Swift held him in \$800 to answer.

Alfred H. McCuen, aged 16, inciting to riot outside the Hall. Held by Alderman Swift to keep the peace.

Albert Clark; disorderly conduct. Held to bail to keep the peace.

H. A. Duke, aged 23. This young man mounted an awning-post on the north side of Market street, toward the rear of the disorder outside. Mr. Duke, in his speech, proposed to administer a coat of tar and feathers to the Mayor. The officers, thinking that there had been about enough of that sort of talk, made a rush among the crowd. The latter scattered, and the young man jumped into the car-house post. He was captured and taken into the car-house. This arrest captured the last remnant of the mob.

Mr. Duke appeared to be greatly ashamed of his conduct, and he apologized to the Mayor. He was held to bail to keep the peace and to behave better for the future.

A detachment of policemen remained on duty at the Hall until daylight this morning.

This morning, after the reception of the regular daily reports of the lieutenants, the Mayor addressed them. He said that he desired to thank them, and through them the men under their command, for the manner in which they had conducted themselves last night. He stated that the promptness with which the men of the divisions had responded to his call upon them, and the firm and decided manner in which they had performed their duty, had preserved the city from the disgrace of a scene of outrage and riot. He had always entertained the belief that the regular municipal police of the city were competent to quell any ordinary riot, and the experience of last night had confirmed him in that opinion. He thanked the officers and men for the faithfulness with which they had performed their duty.

The Mayor further said that he had been called upon by Judge Kelley, who, on behalf of Mr. Curtis and other persons who believed their safety had been endangered, returned sincere thanks for the powerful and efficient protection afforded them by the police force.

The Mayor remarked that he had no sympathy with Mr. Curtis in many of the sentiments he entertained; but he was very anxious to see the exercise of his undisturbed freedom of speech was a very plain one, and he was determined that so far as his exertions and the exertions of the force under his control could accomplish it, that the constitutional rights of all should be respected and preserved from violence. He concluded by again thanking the officers for their faithfulness, and that they had discharged their duty.

The serious results of the riotous throwing last night were not fully known to us at the time our report upon another page was prepared. It seems that Miss Fussell, a daughter of Prof. Fussell of the Female Medical College of this city, was badly burned about the face by the riotous throwing of stones and other missiles.

Messrs. Cyrus Chambers, Allen Moore, and others were hurt more or less by the riot. One man, whose name we did not learn, was struck in the eye by a fragment of the bottle, and it was thought the sight of the organ was destroyed.

THE CHARLESTOWN EXECUTIONS.

Correspondence of The Baltimore American.
LETTER OF EXCULPATION.
The following letter was handed to me this evening. It was written in a beautiful style of penmanship, and is a curious coming from a man who was in a few hours to suffer death:

CHARLESTOWN, Dec. 16, 1869.
Having been called upon to make a fair statement in regard to the ways and means of our breaking jail, I have agreed to do so from a sense of duty to the Sheriff and the public. I have been in the jail for some time, and I wish that any one should be unjustly censured on our account. The principal implements with which we opened a passage through the wall of the jail were a barlow knife and a screw, which we took out of the bedstead.

The knife was borrowed from one of the jail guards to cut a lemon with. We did not return it to him. He had no idea of any intention on our part to break out, neither did the Sheriff, jailer, or any of the guard have any knowledge of our plans.

We received no aid from any person or persons whatever. We had, as we supposed, removed all the risk except the last, several days ago, but on the evening previous to our breaking out, we found our mistake in regard to that matter.

We had intended to go out on the evening that my sister and brother-in-law were here, but I knew that it would reflect on them, and we postponed it—but I regretted to go and I would remain, but he refused. We then concluded to wait.

I got a knife blade from Shields Green, and with that and the screw we made our way out. We were aided by our own shanks. We had them all off the night previous to our getting out. Coppie went out first and I followed. We then got up on the wall, when I was discovered and shot at. The guard outside the wall immediately came up to the wall.

We saw there was no chance to escape, and as it was discovered that we had broken jail, we walked in de-

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.
On Saturday morning but few of the members of the Board convened, and an adjournment was made till 3 p. m., when the report of the committee appointed to investigate the matter of the blank returns from the XXII Ward would be in order.

During the day said committee were in session, and took the testimony of the canvassers from the district referred to.

Hugh Murray being duly sworn, testified that he was a canvasser at the election held in that district; that he counted the ballots over, and found an excess of some thirty-five or thirty-six above the poll list. Previous to examining the boxes the clerks stated that the lists agreed. The canvassers were accordingly on the point of destroying the surplus ballots, when an outsider protested, claiming that more votes have been cast than the required number. This caused a more rigid examination, the Poll Clerks keeping tally. Finally, unable to make the count agree, it was proposed that the boxes should be sealed and left at the Station-Houses over night, and the canvassers renewed the next morning. This was done, but the next day they could only find one of the Poll Clerks (Mr. Kelly), who said the returns were in the possession of the other Clerk (Cobb). Cobb could not be found. Accordingly took the blank returns, and destroyed them with Mr. Valentine at the Clerk's office. Could not afterward get the tickets at the Police Office. A Mr. Cushing, not a Poll Clerk, had kept tally on election night. He said he was willing to make affidavit that his tally was correct. An officer also assisted them. Mr. Cushing was a candidate for Constable.